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ELECTRIC POWER SITUATION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 1954

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GENERAL REVIEW

The electric power situation in Czechoslovakia was one of the main topics of discussion at the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, held in Prague in 1954. It was found that the over-all power situation is very bad and has seriously hampered industrial production, causing a certain amount of unrest among the population.

It was also found that production of electric power during the Five-Year Plan was increased 65 percent, that is, it was 200 percent greater in 1953 than it was in 1937. However, per capita consumption of electric power [in 1937?] was 284 kilowatt-hours and rose to 965 kilowatt-hours in 1953.

It is obvious that the power industry is still unable to provide the population and industry with sufficient power and that existing power production facilities are quite inadequate.

The existing electric power net should be improved, since its shortcomings cause an annual loss of 11.5 percent of total primary power production, equivalent to 160 million kilowatt-hours. A loss of some 14.6 percent of the power production is listed for the secondary net.

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The question of power engineers is also very important. Out of 166 power engineers employed as shift engineers in power plants [total for Czechoslovakia?] only 13 are graduates of technical colleges; 24 are graduates of industrial schools; 20 have taken a 2-year industrial college course; and 109 have had no technical education at all. Of the 109 employees with no previous technical training, 21 are now studying to improve their qualifications. The situation, however, remains unsatisfactory.

A particularly difficult situation exists in the vicinity of Hradec Kralove, where none of the technicians have had any technical education and only one is currently studying. The situation is somewhat better in Bratislava, where about six out of 32 technicians employed have not had a technical education, and all of them are now studying.

The Communist Party and the government of Czechoslovakia have therefore decided to concentrate on the development of the electric power industry by expanding existing facilities in power plants, hydroelectric power plants, dams and even by expanding some emergency power installations, such as exist in almost every industrial plant. It was also decided to remodel some old and unused small power plants. Consequently, 99 hydroelectric power plants were reactivated in Plzen, Ceske Budejovice, Pardubice, and Bratislava krajs.

During the Five-Year Plan, 12 new power plants were put in operation. Six of these were hydroelectric plants and were instrumental in raising the annual production of electric power in Czechoslovakia from 4.1 billion kilowatt-hours to 12.4 billion kilowatt-hours [period of increase not indicated.] The following year [1954], an additional 11 percent increase in power production is planned. Consequently, the government is planning to continue building new hydroelectric power plants through 1957.

Some unexpected difficulties were encountered in building new power plants, primarily because of the lack of suitable raw materials. This lack of materials causes delays in timely delivery and production of the necessary power-producing equipment by such plants as the CKD- (Ceskomoravska Kolben-Danek) Stalingrad enterprise, the Lenin Works in Plzen, the Armature Works (Armaturka) [location not indicated], the CKD-Modrany Plant, and others.

The production potential for manufacturing power-producing equipment is further hampered by the fact that some of the old power plants are still equipped with obsolete machines which require extensive repairs. Such repairs are costly and require inordinate amounts of repair time, tying up technicians and lowering productivity in producing new machines.

An important part in power production is the plans for an individual power plant, which are frequently drawn up without taking other factors into consideration, such as the delivery of new equipment. Sometimes, the delivering enterprises have to meet such deadlines that they are forced to deliver untested machines. Such machines frequently have to be returned to the factory for repair almost immediately after installation.

The government wanted to remove the bottleneck in power production and ordered the expansion of many small power plants, not included in the development plan. These plants also need new equipment and the enterprises producing such equipment are unable to meet the demand, since they are already operating at capacity. The delivering enterprises find excuses for delays, by claiming that they cannot meet their main production plan quotas, since they have to produce orders which were not in the original plans.

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23. Frantiskovy Lazne
24. Stod
25. Plzen
26. Protivin
27. Ceske Budejovice
28. Humpolec
29. Svetla nad Sazavou
30. Jihlava
31. Mimon
32. Mnichovo Hradiste I
33. Mnichovo Hradiste II
34. Mala Skala
35. Porici u Trutnova

This enterprise has its own newspaper, entitled "Turbina." During June 1954, some 675,000 kilowatt-hours of power were produced above the plan and 333 tons of coal, valued at 21,442 crowns, were saved. Hanus is director of the enterprise

36. Jeleznice-Hrabacov
37. Liberec
38. Chrastava
39. Ceska Lipa
40. Karlovy Vary
41. Radotin
42. Mokropsy, on the Berounka River
43. Benesov
44. Hn. vousec, near Mnichovo Hradiste
45. Ptyrov
46. Prague-Holesovice
47. Prague-Stvanice
48. Kocov
49. Radisov
50. Lyska

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51. Ostrava
"Karolina" Mine
52. Ostrava
"Sverma" Mine
53. Karvinna
"Czechoslovak Army Mine"
54. Karvinna
"Ninth Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party" Mine
Chief engineer: Frantisek Kudla
55. Karvinna-Sucha
56. Opava
57. Trebovice
"1 Maj" Mine; Engr Vaclav Prochazka, chief engineer
58. Sumperk-Petrovice
59. Litovel
60. Olomouc
61. Prerov
62. Vsetin
63. Brno
64. Oslavany
65. Hodonin
Currently under construction
66. Otrokovice
At the Svit Plant
67. Kojetice
68. Kuncice
Currently under construction
69. Bratislava I
70. Bratislava II
Engineer Smekal, chief engineer
71. Trnava
72. Hlohovec

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73. Kozarno
74. Zemianske Kostolany
75. Zvolen
76. Lucenec
77. Roznava
78. Kosice
79. Zilina

Hydroelectric Power Plants

1. Jablonec nad Nisou
2. Doksy-Stare Splavy
3. Mala Skala
4. Zelezny Brod-Spalov
5. Mnisek u Liberec-Fojtka
6. Mnisek u Liberec-Mlynice
7. Mnichovo Hradiste-Bakov
8. Flaje, near Most
9. Strekov, on the Labe River
10. Vrane, near Prague on the Vltava River
11. Stechovice, on the Vltava River
12. Orlik, on the Vltava River
13. Slapy, on the Vltava River
14. Vydra, on the Vydra and Kramelna rivers
15. Lipno, on the Vltava River
16. Krizanovice
17. Vir, on the Svatka River
18. Kninice, near Brno
19. Krusberk
20. Zemanice
21. Grava, on the Grava River
22. Sucany, on the Vah River

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23. Krpelany
24. Vrutky
25. Kysucke Meste Mesto
26. Hricov
27. Povazska Bystrica
28. Ladce
29. Ilava
30. Nosice
31. Kostolna
32. Nove Mesto nad Vahom
33. Piestany
34. Brezno
35. Lubenik
36. Krompachy
37. Vysne Zbrojne
38. Humenny Rokytov
39. Horni Streda
40. Trenchin-Skalka-Sihot
41. Dobsina, on the Hnilec River
42. Dubnica nad Vahom

[The following are more detailed discussions of several of the power plants mentioned above:]

Lipno

The dam is under construction on the Vltava River near Lipno. This small village near Vyssi Brod has grown since 1950 and now has a motion-picture theater, a post office, nursery school, club, small hospital, and a hotel. When the operations in the valley are completed, the workers' houses will be used as recreation buildings.

The dam at Lipno will raise the level of the Vltava River over a distance of some 30 kilometers. The power plant of the dam will supply all industry in southern Bohemia with adequate power. In addition, the Lipno Dam will also contribute power to the general power grid. The Lipno power plant will save as much coal as could be contained in a freight train stretching from As to Uzna, near Cop. Work on the dam began in 1950 as a pilot project. Construction headquarters were set up in the "Steinhaus" summer resort hotel. A concrete mixing plant, having two mixing machines, each with a capacity of 40 cubic meters of concrete per hour was also erected. The two concrete mixers are tended by two technicians, and production of concrete is scheduled to begin in September 1954.

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Slapy Dam

The dam was built on the Vltava River between Zivohost and Stechovice. The following persons participated in construction of the Slapy Dam: Engr Libor Zaruba, chief designer of the project; Prof M. Nechleba, designer of the turbines; Engineer Kraus, project director, former director of construction at the Grava Dam; Nulicek, deputy project director; Engineer Keil, chief engineer; Cech, chief dispatcher; Engineer Veverka, government supervisor; Jan and Vojtech Strasik, in charge of the carpenters, have also worked in Iran.

The dam is a reinforced concrete structure. The walls contain three main sluice channels with a capacity of 2,000 cubic meters per second. With the aid of the extra power produced by the Slapy Dam, it is hoped that there will be no power shortage in Prague during the winter of 1954-1955.

Construction of this project was planned 40 years ago. However, actual construction was not begun until 1948. In July 1954, the first tests of the turbines by Prof M. Nechleba took place successfully. Operations are to be completed in 1954. In mid-1954, a Chinese military song and dance ensemble visited the site, and at that time the main construction operations had been completed.

On 9 July, the dam passed its biggest test during floods. The water level was the highest since 1890 and the three sluices were not adequate to cope with all the water. The water rose to 4.74 meters above the flood point of the dam but the dam held back so much water that no flooding resulted in the city of Prague itself.

The main credit for the dam's passing its crucial test during the floods goes to Project Director Kraus, and Chief Engineer Keil, the civilians whose work they organized, the population of Zivohost and environs, and a police and military group under the command of Officer Macok.

In October 1954 work on the Slapy dam was drawing to an end. The first aggregate was in operation and was tended by two technicians, F. Krnansky and D. Valnen. In a few days, power was expected to begin flowing into the power net. Technicians from the "Energostroj" Electric Power Machinery Plant in Brno, the CKD-Stalingrad Plant in Prague, the "Energovod" Power Distribution Plant, and others are now working on the second aggregate and hope to complete it by 17 December 1954. All depends on the speed with which the CKD-Blansko and CKD-Stalingrad plants deliver the necessary parts.

Vydra Dam

The dam is located at the confluence of the Vydra and Kremelna rivers in southwestern Bohemia. Construction was begun in 1945. In 1954, the Hamr Brook was also diverted into the system feeding the dam, increasing the power potential of the hydroelectric plant in the dam by 5 million kilowatt-hours. Jan Kustka, an employee of the power plant, suggested the above addition. A recreation center for Czechoslovak Army officers is located not far from the site of the dam.

Horni Streda Dam

This reinforced concrete dam is located on the Vah River, not far from Piestany in Slovakia. Antonin Sladek and Rudolf Kricek, workers from the CKD-Stalingrad Plant in Prague, under the direction of Antonin Trunacek, chief fitter, are working on the assembly of the shafts for the turbines. Other assembly work is being conducted by workers from the "Elektrostroj" Plant in Brno, under the direction of Stefan Kubalas. The CKD-Stalingrad Plant in Prague is scheduled to deliver the generators for the power plant.

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The main work was completed on 11 August 1954. The first aggregate was tested on 1 September 1954, and the power plant was activated as a test project. Despite the fact that the main work has been completed, operations on the concrete walls, sluice canals, and dam bottom are still going on.

Trencin-Skalica Dam

The dam is located on the Vah River, in Sihot Obec, near Trencin in Slovakia. Construction was begun in 1952. The work is very difficult and required the relocation of some 4.5 kilometers of the Vah River, which in turn required the removal of over one million cubic meters of earth. During September 1954, the regulation of the Vah River was in progress. The work is divided into two sections. The first section is being performed by a group of pavers under the direction of Capak, a master worker. Another group is working near Zamarovce Obec, under the direction of Engineer Hyks, who is aided by Vich and Kopcek, two master workers.

Instead of receiving five excavators as needed, the construction project received only three. Since the work required the removal of approximately 1,130,000 cubic meters of earth, it is not clear at this point whether the work can be completed by the end of November 1954, as planned.

The building which will house the hydroelectric power plant is to be completed by the end of this year. For the first time, certain parts, including the spirals (spirale), were prefabricated at another location. This procedure was also used on the so-called suction blocks. One suction block requires 15 days to complete. During the fourth quarter of 1953, the project received the "Red Banner" of the government for excellent progress.

Orava Dam

The dam was built on the Orava River, near Usti nad Oravou in northern Slovakia. The building of the dam resulted in the expansion of the existing small power plant in that location into a hydroelectric station of some magnitude.

The dam improves the flow of water on the various levels of the Vah River and the hydroelectric power plant delivers additional power into the public power net. Currently, the dam is filled to 96 percent capacity. In the fall of 1954, work on the Cerna Orava and Bila Orava tributaries is to be continued so that all power stations on the Vah River will have sufficient water throughout the winter months.

At the site of the present hydroelectric power station, there once stood a small power plant capable of producing some 4.1 million kilowatt-hours (1937); the new power plant, which was activated in September 1953, has a capacity of 12.5 million kilowatt-hours per year.

[Comment: Zemedelske Noviny, 26 November 1954, carries a speech given by Antonin Novotny, first secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in which he states that total prewar Czechoslovak power production was 4.1 billion kilowatt-hours per year, whereas production at the end of the Five-Year Plan (1953) was 12.4 billion kilowatt-hours per year.]

The dam is made of reinforced concrete and has two sluiceways in its walls.

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Vir Dam

The dam is located on the Svratka River, near Vir Obec, southeast of Hove Mesto na Morave. In the fall of 1954, the concreting of the storage dam was under way and had progressed to the point where cable cranes had to be used. The concreting operations were under the direction of Master Workers Matulka, Malek, and Tomasek.

Zermanice Dam

The dam is located on the Lucina River, near Zermanice Obec, at the foot of the Beskyd Mountains in eastern Moravia. Water held back by the dam will flood various villages along the Lucina River and will be used by the New Klement Gottwald Foundries (Hove Hute Klementa Gottwalda) in Kuncice.

Fitters from the "Elektrostroj" Plant in Brno have completed assembling the 20-ton lock gates, which were completely prefabricated in Brno. The 75-ton boilers were delivered by the "Elektrostroj" Plant in Bratislava. Since the waters of the future lake, scheduled to begin ponding next year, will flood the villages of Sobesovice, Horni, and Dolni Domaslovice, etc., construction of a new settlement in the Sobesovice area is being undertaken at this time. This construction includes 45 two-story duplex houses. As of this date, 32 of these structures have been completed and 13 are scheduled for completion by the end of the year. A service building has already been erected in the center of the new settlement. This building houses medical and dental clinics, a post office, stores, club rooms, a community center and a communal laundry.

Kruzberk Dam

This dam is under construction south of Ostrava, in northeastern Moravia and is scheduled to be the largest water supply point for Ostrava.

"1 Maj" Power Plant (Elektrarna 1 Maj) in Trebovice

This thermal electric power plant is located in Trebovice, Ostrava Kraj, in northeastern Moravia. The plant is one of the largest of its kind in Czechoslovakia and is supposed to supply the necessary power for all the heavy industries in Ostrava and Karvinna.

On 15 August 1954, a new turbogenerator was activated for test purposes. After 5 days the generator was once more examined and finally cut into the public power net on 21 August 1954. Work was greatly delayed by late deliveries of equipment from the CKD-Stalingrad Plant in Prague. The equipment was also faulty and the generator was unable to start producing power at the planned time.

Engineer Vaslav Prochazka is chief engineer. Engineer Vaclav Galas is shift engineer, and Jindrich Popilek is chief of the power section.

Hodonin Power Plant

Work on this power plant is currently in full progress. The plant is one of the largest in Czechoslovakia and is built to burn lignite. The turbines were assembled by employees of the V. I. Lenin Works in Plzen. The plant was scheduled to start delivering power prior to the fall of 1954. Specialists from the CKD-Stalingrad Plant continue to work on the electrical equipment and are scheduled to complete their part of the job by 1 September 1954. Equipment deliveries from the CKD-Stalingrad Plant, however, were delayed a few days. Several employees of the power plant have recently begun to study in correspondence courses and attend evening classes and are being groomed for positions of leading technicians in the power plant. The director of the power plant is Kunka.

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"Lt Col Antonin Sochor" Power Plant in Ervenice

The power plant is located in northern Bohemia, some 30-40 kilometers south of the northern-most border of the country, in the Duchcov-Most-Litvinov area. The power plant is actually divided into two parts -- the old and new power plants. Both parts combined form a coal driven thermal electric power plant which is one of the largest in Czechoslovakia. Coal for the power plant comes from the "Roosevelt" Mine in Cerveny Hradek. Deliveries of coal are so irregular that production costs of the power plant are adversely affected. Many women work in the power plant, and it is widely publicized that they are doing a good job. Other employees include Zbynek David, one of the best technicians, and V. Franta, master forman, and national prize winner.

The power plant was recently criticized for poor fuel management and specifically for not getting all of the caloric value out of the fuel.

Zemianske Kostolany Power Plant

The power plant is being erected in the vicinity of Zemianske Kostolany Obec, Prievidza Okres, Slovakia. It is supposed to become the largest power plant in Slovakia. The capacity of this plant is scheduled to equal the combined capacity of all Slovak power plants prior to 1938 and will provide one third of the total current Slovak electric power production.

This plant is one of the first power plants in which soot and ashes are separated from smoke by special filtration equipment. Soot and ashes are then mixed with cinders and water and piped through a pipe several kilometers long to a valley in the nearby forest.

The power plant has two cooling towers each of which uses about 10,000 liters of water per second. Since there is not a sufficient quantity of water readily available in the vicinity of the plant, a pipeline several kilometers long had to be erected from Nitranske Rudno Obec. Work is in progress at Nitranske Rudno on a large water reservoir on the Belanka River.

In the fall of 1954, one part of the Zemianske Kostolany Power Plant was placed in operation and several turbogenerators are now working. Other turbines are being assembled, but the work is slow, since the assembly of one turbine takes 5 months.

Thermal-Electric Power Plant at Porici, Near Trutnov

M. Hanus is the plant director. The power plant is already very old and is now being used experimentally for firing with coal dust. Frequent breakdowns of machinery hamper operations.

Following a government decree in December 1951, a number of technical and organizational shortcomings were improved, and almost all breakdowns ceased. One of the several improvements was the assurance of a suitable fuel supply. This practice is, however, not too clear as yet and after 2 years of operation the supply of fuel still tends to break down occasionally. By May and June 1954, the fuel supply situation had improved to such an extent that the Porici Power Plant found it had already accumulated three-quarters of its winter fuel supply in stockpiles. Coal dust for the power plant is delivered by the "Jan Sverma" Mine in Zacler.

In June 1953, the power plant saved fuel valued at 21,442 crowns (some 333 tons). During the same month, the plant produced 675,000 kilowatt-hours of power above the plan, representing 67,345 crowns' worth of power.

Additional improvements to the plant are scheduled for the near future.

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Presov Kraj - Eastern Slovakia

Some eight small hydroelectric power plants are gradually being built in Presov Kraj. One is scheduled for Mezilaborce Okres and one for Zbrojne Okres, on the Vyrava River. Both power plants will produce 225-volt current.

To aid one of these power plants, a water reservoir with a capacity of 50,000 cubic meters of water was erected in Vysne Zbrojne and is scheduled to be used for irrigation of surrounding farm land.

The local population is helping in the construction work and primarily performs such auxiliary tasks as transporting material.

Zilina Kraj - Northwestern Slovakia

Some 118 small hydroelectric power plants are located in Zilina Kraj. Most of them have been out of order for a number of years. In September 1954, five of these stations were repaired and placed in production. Three of the five are in Bytca, Liptovsky Svaty Mikulas, and Parnica, and are primarily concerned with supplying power to agricultural cooperatives in the kraj.

The hydroelectric power station in Liptovsky Svaty Mikulas was activated in September 1954, as well as the thermal electric generator located here. A 20-kilowatt-hour turbine was placed in operation in Modcany, Ruzomberok Okres. In early October 1954, another turbine was activated in this area and is scheduled to supply power to the "Slovena" [not further identified] enterprise in Zilina.

Jihlava Kraj - Southeastern Bohemia

Between 1 January and 1 July 1954, nationalized enterprises in Jihlava Kraj built some 46 new power plants with a combined capacity of 3,000 kilowatt-hours for their own use. By the end of 1954, additional power plants, with a capacity of 5,000 kilowatt-hours are to be erected in the kraj.

Plzen Kraj - Southwestern Bohemia

This kraj had many small power plants which were deactivated last year. It later developed that these power plants were actually needed by southwestern Bohemian industries. The necessary repairs were made and about 54 power plants were reactivated, producing some 400,000 kilowatt-hours of power in the first 6 months of 1954.

In Horazdovice and Susice okreses, six hydroelectric power plants are being repaired and will start producing power after having been out of action for many years. The plants are on the Otava and Vydra rivers and produce some 22,000 kilowatt-hours of power per month; a quantity sufficient for about 16 villages.

The Electrical Industry in Czechoslovakia

[The following are the names and locations of various branches of the Czechoslovak electric industry, as listed in the source document:]

MEZ (Moravske elektrotechnicke zavody, Moravian Electrotechnical Enterprises) - Brno - Zidenice, Filipinska ulice 51-53

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MEZ - "Julius Fucik" Plant; Brno, Cechynska ulice
 MEZ - Frenstat pod Radhostem
 MEZ - Mohelnice
 MEZ - Trebic, Borovina
 MEZ - Broumov
 MEZ - Krompachy
 MEZ - Postrelmov; former Rajeczek plant
 MEZ - Vsetin
 MEZ - experimental plant; Brno, Svitavska ulice 3; Engineer Londyn in charge
 MEZ - Machod; small appliances
 MEZ - Jablonec nad Nisou; experimental plant
 MEZ - Draskov; former Brown-Bowery Plant
 MEZ - Bratislava
 Krizik - Prague-Smichov, Radlicka ulice 2
 Krizik - Prague-Michle, Holesovice, u Pruhonu 5
 Krizik - Prague-Karlin, Ulice 1. pluku 12
 Krizik - Rokytnice nad Jizerou
 Krizik - Decin, Teplicka ulice
 Krizik - Lomnice nad Popelkou, Pucikova ulice (Synthetics)
 Krizik - Prague-Kosire, Plzenska ulice 96
 Krizik - Prague-Holesovice, Delnicka ulice 47 (Foundry)
 Tesla - Pardubice: Decin Works
 Tesla - Chomutov, ulice Rude Armady 167
 Tesla - Teplice, Masarykova ulice 41
 Tesla - Usti nad Labem, Jatecni ulice 241
 Tesla - Liptovsky Hradek
 Tesla - Lanskroun
 Tesla - Elstroj [Electric appliances?] - Liberec, Stary Banichov No 4
 Tesla - Jablonec nad Nisou, Ulice 5. kvetna 23
 Tesla - Jablonec nad Nisou, Revolucni ulice No 2;
 Bateria - "Daimon" - Decin, Fugnerova ulice No 51
 Bateria - Prague, Parizska ulice No 28
 Electric Plant in Frydland
 Elektro-Praga - Svetla nad Sazavou
 Lenin Works in Plzen - Doudlevec
 "Energostroj" - Plzen
 "Elektrosignal" - Prague
 Electric Power Shops (Energeticke dilny) - Pardubice
 "Elektrosvit" - Brno
 "Remos" - Radovnik
 "Power Enterprises (Energeticke zavody) - Karlovy Vary
 Orlicke Electrotechnical Works (Orlicke elektrotechnicke zavody) - Lethohrad
 Electric Furnaces (Electricke pece), national enterprise - Prague-Hloubetin,
 Mezitratova ulice No 50
 Elektrosvit - Nove Zamky
 Electric Assembly Plant (Elektromontazni zavody) - Teplice
 "Fema" Battery Works - Decin, Ulice E. Kraanohorske No 567
 "Osram" Teplice - Kostany
 "Elektrosvit" - Chomutov, Riegrova ulice No 15
 "Elektrosvit" - Lenesice
 Czechoslovak Electric Power Plant Equipment Works (Ceskoslovenske elektrenske vyroby) - Most
 "Elektro-Praga" - Jablonecke Paseky
 "Elektro-Praga" - Tanvald
 Battery Works - Prague, Parizska No 28
 Prague Battery Works - Prague-Stranice, Prubezna ulice No 1548
 Electric Assembly Plant (Elektromontazni zavody) - Prague, Na Porici No 5
 "Elektro-Praga" - Dolni Kublin
 "Elektro-Praga" - Horni Pocerice
 "Elektrosignal" - Prague-Holesovice, U Kralovske ctory No 17
 "Elektrosignal" - Prague, Stepanska ulice No 61
 "Energostroj" - Prague, Zitna ulice No 1

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S-E-C-R-E-TSKODA Electric Works in Pilsen-Doudlevec

The following are some employees of the above factory: Cechura, director; Engineer Kulda, in Moscow at one time; Engr Jan Soukenik, technical director, in Moscow in 1954; Vaclav Kolar, chief designer; Engineer Havelka, accounting section; Engineer Hamerane, accounting section; Engineer Horak, accounting section; Engineer Hanyk, probably working as a professor at the Advanced Technical College (Vyssi skola technicka).

MEZ - Mohelnice

The three branches of this enterprise are in Bedrichov, Sumpark, and Vitosov.

MEZ - Brno; Experimental Plant; Svita - sa ulice No 5

The factory produces smaller series of electric appliances and also manufactures some prototypes.

The factory has about 200 white-collar workers and 50 blue-collar workers. The following are some of the more important employees. Engineer Mares, director; Engineer Lachyn, chief engineer, foster son of manufacturer Soucedik, in Budapest in 1953; Engineer Pokora, in charge of the testing section; Zoubek, electric motors, an anti-Communist who was in Moscow in 1953; Engineer Koudy, electric motors, in Budapest in 1952; Engineer Dvorak, accounting section.

Karel Schwarz is in charge of the electric laboratory; Engineer Karel works in the laboratory; Preisler is the chief of the design department, and Prof Engineer Hak is a scientist who works at the factory.

MEZ - Vsetin

The factory produces electric machines and, among others, employs the following persons:

Horsky, director, a Jew whose former name was Grossmann; Engineer Bartos, chief engineer; Lhotsky, shop foreman; Stanicek, chief designer; Engineer Kolouch, accounting section; Triska, designer; Adam, purchasing section.

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